More Light Upon Cotumbus Among the books which have for us ju

now peculiar interest, owing to the approaching celebration of the 600th anniversary of the very of America, we would particularly mention a discussion of the relations of Onrispher Cohembus and the Bank of St. George by the well-known historical scholar, Mr. HENRY HARRISER. The discussion is contained in two letters addressed to Mr. S. L. M. Barlow, which with notes and appendices fill a quarto volume of some 120 pages. The occasion of the corence was sufficiently curious, although substantive value of Mr. Harrisse's es and conclusions is entirely in dependent of the specific inquiry which evoked em. It seems that about a year ago an alleged autograph letter of Christopher Columbus, addressed to the celebrated Bank of St. George at Genca, was offered for sale in New York and Chicago at the price of \$2,000. The stion of the authenticity of this decument was submitted to Mr. Harrisse, as being a man cially conversant with the history of the ese navigator and of his time see had no difficulty in demonstrating by both external and internal evidence the spurious ness of the letter, which he shows prer) of a lithograph facaimile of original epistle, which is still extant in the archives of Genoa. The exposure, however, of an impudent attempt to paim off a counterfel letter on unwary collectors led Mr. Harrisse to elucidate the relations of Columbus to the moese establishment, and to make also, by way of natural digression, corrections of many arrent misconseptions of experiences and in eidents in the life of the discoverer. It is t

these mainly that we shall now refer.

The birthplace of Columbus has, as we know been at times disputed, although he himself is an instrument of entail, executed in 1498, or dered his heirs to promote the honor and wel-fare of Genoa. "because," he said, "from there ne and there I was born." Mr. Harriss makes known to us some cogent supplement ary evidence, which has, it seems, been very recently brought to light at Genoa among the focuments preserved in the archives of the Palazzetto. This new evidence is in the form of a legal paper "containing a notarial declaration to the effect that on Oct. 30, 1470. Chris topher Columbus had attained the majority o nineteen years. This fixes the date of his birth between 1446 and 1451, of course in the city of ere (as we learn from other extan notarial acts) his father had then been settled

for at least six years." The letter, of which a traced copy was offered for sale in New York, was address have said, by Columbus to the Bank of St George at Genoa, and, together with the bank's answer, has been carefully preserved. In the epistle Columbus announced that he had directed his beirs to make over one-tenth of all the revenues accruing from his discoveries and grants to the bank, to be applied in reduction of the duties levied on food staples imported into Genoa. Through some mischance the answer acknowledging the donation was never received by Columbus, who expressed some natural resentment at what seemed disdainful negligence, and who took, accordingly, no steps to carry out by his will his generous intentions, which, as a matter of fact, were not executed. On this point there is a good deal of isstatement current in popular biographies of the great explorer.

Mr. Harrisse goes on to prove that it is not true that Columbus in the last years of his life was as poor as he himself said and as people generally believe. About the same time when he complained of possessing not even a tile by way of roof, and of lacking the money to foot the bill for food and lodging in a low tavern, notarial documents describe themselves as executed "in the dwelling house of the Most Magnificent Lord Don Christopher Columbu Chief Admiral of the Ocean." And so, continue Mr. Harrisse. "as regards ready money, we see him in 1504 send drafts constantly to Diego [his son and successor in his dignities] and authorize him to draw at sight. He even collected then at a single time as much as 4,000 castellanes, which is more than \$5,000 of the period." The fact seems to be that the moneys received by Columbus from licenses to trade, royalties, &c., were out of all proportion to the profits derived by the grown of Castile from the discoveries in Ameriea. For more than a quarter of a century afte 1492 the outgo imposed by the new possessions far exceeded the income obtained from them 'It was only," as Mr. Harrisse points out, when gone into Peru, fifteen years after Columbus was dead, that gold began to flow into th Branish treasury." The truth is that Columis, from his arrival in Spain to his death, was Breated with kindness and liberality by landing men of Castile, many of whose names Mr. Har-

risse enumerates Neither is it fair to say that Columbus and his son Diego had anything to complain of at the hands of King Ferdinand. Until the latter became regent of Castile on his wife's illness he had absolutely nothing to do with the newly discovered American possessions which be-longed exclusively to Castile. His own subjects, the Arragonese, Catalans, and Valenclans, were strictly prohibited from voyaging to the New World. When, moreover, twelve days after the death of Columbus, he resigned Chusband of his daughter Juana, helress of Castile), he expressly ordered that Diego sho Peccive all that was due to his father from the rows, and when he returned in the following Year and resumed the administration of Cas tile, he took care to see that his neglecte orders relating to Diego were carried out. So much for the legend that Columbus had to ensounter enmity or discouragement from King inand. There is almost as little ground for the notion that Bishop Fonseca pursued with batred and injustice.

Mr. Harrisse quotes a letter of the famous an astronomer, Toscanelli, addressed to the King of Portugal's chapisis in 1474-a copy of which, in the handwriting of Columbus, is extant-in which it is maintained as a conse quence of the apherical form of the earth that by sailing continuously westward a navigator must inevitably reach the land of spice. There was, indeed, nothing new or original on the part of Columbus in the belief that the Indies uld be arrived at by a due west route. The belief was in the air. So was the blunder which he shared, and which led bim to greatly underrate the size of the earth, and to elimfnate the American continent and the Pacific Ocean. To the day of his death he continued in his error, and Mr. Harrisse thinks it would have embittered his last hour to learn that he had not discovered the eastern side of China or Japan. Indeed, Mr. Harrisse does not sesitate to advance the paradex that Columbu was aware of the existence of an American entinent, but would have spurned the idea of a veyage to such a region as he supposed it to be. For it is scarcely possible that in his voyages to the north of Europe he had not ofte heard of the Scandinavian discoveries of Green-land, Markland, and Vinland. But there was othing in such countries to tempt an adventurer whose dreams were all of silks and spices.

Mr. Harrisse shows that not only as a matter of theory America must have been discovered about the beginning of the sixteenth century owing to the trend of Portuguese navigation, but as a matter of fact it was independently discovered in the year 1500 by a Portuguese mariner. He reminds us that in the year named a fleet under the command of Pedro Cabral, sailed from Liabon for Malabar Calicut. "The great Vasco de Game had prepared the sailing direction warned Cabral to avoid certain trade winds from the southeast and the salms which pre-valled in the Gulf of Guinea. These instrucsome led the Communder to lean further to the west; and the equatorial currents, which he west; and the equatorial currents, which he did not suspect threw him out of his regular course. The consequence was that on April 22 or 24, 1800. Cabral eighted a land abacistely unknown to him and to every European. It was Branil. You will notice," adds

Mr. Harrisse, "that Cabral's voyage, although undertaken several years after the discovery of America, was not prompted ike Cabot's, by the achievements of Columbus It follows that even if Columbus had not so complished his memorable voyages of 1692-1500, the Portuguese would have nevertheless continued to send vessels in the tracks of Diogo Cam and Dias precisely in the same manner and at the times they did, and the same luck would have attended Cabral's expedition."

A Mandbook of Constitutional Mistory. It has never been our lot to see within an equally small compass, or, indeed, within any pass, a more instructive exposition of our constitutional history than is presented in the book called Seven Conventions, by A. W. Clasor (Appletons). The author first discusses the aration of Independence and the meaning which its framers attached to its averments and then proceeds to examine the purport o our Federal organic law in the light of the proedings and debates. first, of the Federal Convention of 1787 and subsquently of the ratifying conventions of Massachusetts, Virrinia New York, North Carolina, and South Carolina, Mr. Clason arrives at different con lusions from those reached by Mr. Bancroft in the latter's volume on the "Formation of the Constitution," and for that very reason the tw works ought to be read together.

As regards the relation of the thirteen Amer ican colonies to the British crown, and the right of the British Parliament to tax them we understand Mr. Clason to hold that it was precisely analogous to that occupied by Scot land after the accession of James to the Eng ish throne, and up to the Act of Union between Scotland and England. According to this con ception, which seems to us to be the right one, the American colonists. like Scotchmen, owed allegiance to the crown, but none whatever to the English Parliament. That they should beer a share of the burden of taxation for collective purposes could not be seriously disputed, but they had the same right to levy taxes for such objects through their local legislatures as Scotchmen had to tax themselves through their Partiament at Edinburgh. That is, at all events what the authors of the Declaration believed. They supposed their constitutional position to he anhatantially identical with that which had belonged to Scotland during the seventeenth century, and which is now conceded to the Canadian Dominion.

We have often had occasion to notice that American writers since our great civil was have been inclined to view the war of the Revolution in a more candid spirit. We now en counter but few traces of the disposition to minimize the part taken by France in the con test, which used to characterize school and college text books thirty years ago. Mr. Clason speaks with especial frankness on this subject. The colonies," he says, "would have been subjugated, had not France very early secretly ouraged and aided them, soon to become an open ally. Then the disparity of force shifted." In a foot note the author recognizes that it was the arrival of Count de Grasse in Chesapeake Bay with twenty-eight ships of the line. six frigates, and 3,000 soldiers (a force estimated by Mr. Clason as the equivalent of 35,000 men) which, in the exhausted state of the principals, brought the contest to an end. It remains however, to this day a matter of controvers whether Sir Henry Clinton by a better timed vement from New York might not have avert ted the surrender of Cornwallis.

The chapter devoted to the Federal Conven tion begins with the estegorical assertion (which is, of course, disputed by those who accopt Mr. Webster's view of the Constitution that "at that period [May, 1787], and long after, States, independent communities, masters of themselves, entitled to withdraw the delegation of their sovereignty from the Union the existing, were supposed to be there represented." He rejects the opposite theory that the States never existed as independent units outside of the Union, on the ground that in January, 1776. New Hampshire had its self-con stituted system; in March, South Carolina; in June of the same year. Virginia, whereas it was not until 1781 that a Union came into being under the old Articles of Con ederation. What was the conception of the facts then current? This question Mr. Clason answers in the following words: 'A union is a corporation of which munities are the corporators: a community is corporation of which human beings are the corporators. The second of the Articles of Confederation, through the acceptance of which alone a Union existed, is explicit: 'Ever State retains its sovereignty, freedom, and inispendence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right which is not by this Confederation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled.' Then there must have been States mutually recognized as sovereign and ndependent of each other; whence else could that portion of jurisdiction, right, and power b contributed to a common fund? Two years after Union had been in full action Great Britain was required to and did acknowledge, not a Union, but the independence of each State separately, name by name, in the treaty of peace. The 'perpetual Union' (supposed to be established by the Articles of Confederation) was dissolved in a few years by the exercise of such sovereignty as made it. A new Union 'perpetual' dropped) was established by an exercise of the sovereignty of the States sepa rately, its Constitution carefully disclaiming any right in any State or number of State over another, or any duty not self-imposed of one State to another. Bhode Island and North Carolina were out of the existing Union when its Constitution was the government of eleven States. What was their status? New York and another State did not ratify until a new Union existed; what was their status before atification? Finally, what was the status of those communities which had proclaimed themselves States before the Articles of Confederation made a Union? To Great Britain

each other? If more facts than these are necessary to demonstrate the absurdity of a Union making States instead of States making a Union, the debates in the Federal Convention vill supply them." But of course the familiar phrase in the preamble of the Constitution, "We, the people &c.," has proved a stumbling block to the hampions of State rights, as Patrick Henry predicted that it would. How did such words me to be inserted? Apropos of this phrase Mr. Clason recalls some interesting facts. The preamble submitted by the committee appointed to draft a Constitution read: "We, the peo-ple of New Hampshire, Massachusetts." and so on, seriatim. "That was accepted unanimous ly, and the Convention passed to and upon each other article. The number of States seeded to ratify and make the Constitution a government as between them was then fixed at nine. The draft when amended was sent to a committee of revision and style. As only nine States were needed to establish the Conguessed, the enumeration by States was no lonser possible; therefore, the We signifying several, and people being either plural or sin-gular, the signification of the preamble first ocepted and that subsequently accepted was to the minds of men of that period identical." Toward the close of a chapter on the Federal Convention Mr. Clason marks sharply the divergence of the Government which we actually we under from that which in his judgment the ramers of the Constitution intended to estab-lish. "A system." he says, "the exponent of the political education of these who make it, can-not retain its characteristics if the political education of those who subsequently ad minister it is dissimilar. Then the execution

will be at variance with the design. In many of the States of the Union the political educa-

tion of the masses has for two generations been carefully confined to one line in the

Declaration of Independence, and one line in the preamble of the Constitution, both mis-represented by the teaders and misunderstood

by their followers. The result is that within less than a contury the Constitution has become exactly what they who framed it, and they who scoupted it neither understood it to be nor meant it to be a Government of numbers, by

they were rebel colonies: what were they to

numbers, for numbers, instead of a Govern ment of States, by States, for States,

It is, no doubt, quite conceivable that the particular constitutional changes which we sed might under certain circum stances have been averted, but it is certain hat changes of some kind were inevitable. That was distinctly foreseen by Gouverneus Morris, as we see from a striking passage one of his letters, which Mr. Clason quotes by way of preface. The letter in question was written to Timothy Pickering. "What, after all, does it signify," says Morris, "that men should have a written constitution containing inequivocal provisions and limitations? legislative lion will not be entangled in the meshes of a logical net. The legislature will lways make the power which it wishes to exercise, unless it be so organized as to contain within itself the sufficient check. Attempts to restrain it from outrage will only make it more outrageous. The idea of binding legislators by onths is puerile. Having sworn to exercise the powers granted according to their true intent and meaning, they will, when they desire to go further, avoid the shame, if not the guilt, of perjury by swearing the true intent and meaning to be, according to their comprehension, that which suits their purpose,

The remarks with which Dr. Franklin move he adoption of the Constitution in the Federal Convention have often been commended, but scarcely by those who appreciate the resp sibilities of the members of that body. He said, it will be remembered, that although some features of the proposed organic law were not acceptable to him, he should no breathen aviiable of his objections outside of the hall in which the Convention sat. every one of ue," he added. "In returning to his constituents were to report the objections he has to it and endeavor to gain partisans in support of them, we might prevent its being generally received." But, considering that the instrument had to be submitted for ratification to State Conventions, we imagine that most readers will agree with Mr. Clason in thinking that the members of those bodies were entitled to all the information in the pos session of those who had participated in the Federal Convention. Upon this very point of political ethics the author reminds us that long debate occurred in the New York Conven tion between Hamilton and Lansing. Hamil ton's remarks are not reported, but Lansing's charge was: "You think this Constitution very defective; so do I. I state my objections; you conceal yours and only utter praise. You are insincere to those who favor and unjust to those who oppose this instrument."

In his account of the Massachusetts Convention, where a change of ten votes would have prevented the adoption of the Constitution, Mr. Clason notes some curious facts in relation to the social status and intellectual equipment of the voters on the respective sides. "The officers of the late war by about three to two voted nay; the clergy by about five to one voted yea. The bench, the bar, and the trading and commercial classes, almost to a man voted yea. The yeomanry as a class voted nay." Thus, whereas, "in every other State Convention, men of trained abilities were pitted against each other, in that of Massa chusetts all her disciplined intellect, famil farity with debate, wealth, and high social position were on one side; on the other the laborers in peace, and the rank and file in There is no doubt, however, as to which war." party, in Mr. Clason's opinion, exhibited the greater power of political prevision. "Whoever." he says, "appreciates political insight must see from the scanty record that the yeomanry of Massachusetts were indeed 'a people of great light,"

The results of a vast amount of research and reflection are here compressed in a small vol-ume of loss than two hundred pages. Every chapter and every paragraph deserved read and pondered by all men who wish to unierstand the Government under which they ive, and to forecast its destiny. M. W. H.

A Great Work on Political Economy. For the five years ending with 1818 the British tariff on foreign bar iron was \$92.45 a ton. From 1818 to the commencement of 1826 it was \$32.50, if the iron was imported in a British vessel, and \$39.62 if imported in a foreign vessel. Iron rods and iron drawn into sizes less than three-quarters of an inch square were charged with a duty of \$100 a ton. Wrough fron, not otherwise enumerated, was charged with \$100 on every \$500 worth imported. For eign steel and manufactures of steel were simflarly weighted with a duty of 50 per cent. Thi metal tariff was a wise one. It was one of innumerable similar proofs continuously given by the English for 500 years that they knew the workshop of the world, how to enrich he beyond the wealth of the wealthlest of nations. by underselling all of them through cheaper production, cheaper and quicker transporta tion, by the use of the diplomacy which cur ningly wins commercial advantages and the

force which brutally seizes them. In sickening contrast to this wise vigor of British administration, the first American tariff, in force from 1789 to 1812, imposed a duty on foreign iron, at first of 7% per cent. (!), then by timid creeping upward, of 10 per cent., 15 per cent. 17% per cent., till it attained 85 per cent, in the war legislation of 1812-15, which doubled all duties on foreign imports. After peace was restored, and in 1816, the duty we ed on foreign bar iron was from 45 to 90 cents a hundred (about half the rate of th British tariff); on nails 3 cents a pound, which the British taxed at 50 per cent (three times the amount of our duty); and on non-enumer sted manufactures of iron and steel only from 20 to 25 per cent. while the British stiffly held their rate of 50 per cent, against the world.

Mr. VAN BUREN DENSLOW in his admirable work. The Principles of Economic Philosophy of Society, Government, and Industry (Cassell & Co.). shows how the amplitude of the care given by British statesmen to British interests, and th nadequacy of the protection gradgingly given by American Congressmen to American inter sts, bore their inevitable fruits, and in our case with terrible retribution. It is certain that if the first Congress had copied, and successive Congresses had maintained. Great Britain's tariff on fron and steel in force from 1790 to 1842, the American manufacturers of those metals would not have been crippled by the disasters which overwhelmed them in 1816 to 1819, in 1839 to 1840, in 1846, and in 1857 to 1861. Our production of iron and steel would unquestionably have advanced to such a point that in the period of 1822 to 1845, when it be came necessary in ocean commerce to substitute iron engines, boilers, and screw propellers for canvas, and to build the ships themselves of iron and steel instead of wood, the Americans would have been a great deal better pre-pared to turn out the requisite steel and from beams, plates, and shapes at low rates, than were the English. Indeed, the demand for iron and steel here was intrinsically greater han in England, as is proven by the difference in the quantities of each required for our 125,-000 miles of railroad building, against the 17,000 miles of English railroads. In this, our neglect to protect our iron and steel industries to the degree that the British protected theirs, les the decline of American shipping and the oss of our ocean carrying trade, when the time came for the inevitable change from sails to steam and from wood to iron.

Mr. Denslow traces the political conse-quences of this economic folly in a manner to reflect revelation on our past history and to furnish us with a solemn warning for the fu-ture. He shows that it would have been as easy for us, by a wise system of protection, to have developed our manufactures of iron and steel at as rapid a page as we developed our agriculture. He shows that in 1840-50 proteclive duties would have pushed the making of tron and steel, as well as cotten and woollen goods, southward down into Georgia, Ala-bama. Tennessee, and North Carolina with the same vigor that these industries have entered hose States between 1870 and 1880. And thes four results would have followed: First—A large portion of what for the last forty years has been a foreign trade in raw cotten between the Southern States and England, and in breadstuffs

between the Northern States and England, would have been an internal commerce be tween the two sections, to their mutual enrich-Second-Skilled labor in the South would have acquired such value that it would have been more profitable to have gradually freed the slaves than to have kept them in bondage as chattels. Third—More railroads would have been built longitudinally between the North and South than were built on east and west lines to unite both sections with England through Atlantic seaports. Fourth-More travel and trade, more interchange of residence and people, more summering North and wintering South, more commerce in ideas, better acquaintance and closer union, would have risen between the two sections. Finally-The wicked and senseless war of secession, with its orrible losses and unutterable woes and inconsolable griefs, would have been averted. A solemn warning for our future, contained in Mr. Denslow's book, is that we must prepare for a population in the United States of 300, 000,000, and that to maintain this number, inasmuch as all cannot be farmers, every pound of our cotton must be spun and woven on our

wages and profits; that we must produce all the sugar the nation will consume from sorghum. ane, or beet, to another yearly saving of an outgo of \$100,000,000; that we must so expand ur urban and agricultural industries as that the foreign markets shall become wholly unimportant to us, and the commercial bonds which have so long tied the American States to Europe shall shrivel and drop off. Such policy only will keep us at peace with the outside world, and this only will keep the section of the Union at peace with each other. Armies levied by the millions cannot hereafter hold together the immense union of the States which from their very first hour to this hou have exhibited tendencies to form themselve into two sections instead of one. To main tain the existing republic is the most im portant and pressing problem of Ameri can statesmanship, and the only solution of it is to be found in a commerce between the sections (made sectional by differences of latitude and degrees of heat) five fold greater than they now have. To this end the commerce of both sections with England must be made relatively less, and it would be omely better if it ceased altogether. I is a solemn truth, though narrowly known and uttered in undertone, that the maintenance of the American Union depends now, as it did in 1832 to 1860, on the maintenance of the policy of protection. To the clear-sighted who wen through the war of secession and witnessed its previous agitations and controversies, it is deeply and darkly ominous that the Mills bill. scknowledged to be the first step to absolute free trade, emanates from the "solid South, and is pushed on the North with the aggressive temper that made British free trade the motive of the disunion of 1860, and the corner stone of the slaveholders' Confederacy.

own soil, to the saving of \$400,000,000 yearly of

At last we have in a single volume a compre nensive and exhaustive treatise on political economy, based on the truth that the protect tion of a nation's industries is a natural law, as inevitable as nationality itself, and as universal as any other form of social action, save when hindered by robber violence, as in the cases of India, China, and Japan, forced by bayonets and ball cartridges to surrender their markets to England's cheap goods. Nations collections of persons, each having its individuality, each its career to pursue; and the economical expedients adapted to each are determined by their antecedents, conditions, and climate. We Americans differ from all other nations and the system of political economy which will fit the English people and their relations to their Government, will wholly mismatch us. and should neither be fastened on us nor recommended to us.

Beyond any book thus far produced in this country, this is preëminently a book of American political economy and should displace all others in the collegiate education of Amer ican boys in the duties of citizenship and the exercise of the right of suffrage. Acknowled ing the obligation of the people of the United States to Henry C. Carey, and venerating as we do his immense work and exalted patriotism we do not hesitate to declare that Denslow's "Principles of Economic Philosophy" is among all the known treatises on political economy what Shakespeare's plays and sonnets are in English literature. With playful homicide he kills the leading modern teachers of free trade Mill, Bastiat, Perry, Sumner, Sedgwick, and others, and pillories their theories for the wonde and ridicule of sensible men. The knowledge of the world's facts and history, requisite to the production of this book, was prodigious. The assimilation of the materials was a labor to make a young man old; yet, from beginning to end, the volume is as charming as a charming story of human experience, and as convincing as a demonstration in mathematics. Simply as a piece of literature the book is wonderful. As a contribution to the theoretical and practical politics that should make our republic the greatest nation on the face of the arth, it is of priceless value.

Not a word in his volume shows whether Mr. Denslow is a Democrat or a Republican; but he deals with the vital question of protection as an American should deal with it. He demonstrates that duties on imports protect our producers, traders, transporters, bankers, land wners, and laborers in five different ways: I When, without raising its price, they shut out the foreign competing article in whole

ducers the exclusive right to supply domestic consumers. II. When, by collecting revenue from im porters without raising the price of the article imported, the tax-paying Americans are saved from taxation to the amount of the duty.

or in part, thereby securing to domestic pro

III. When an imported article displaces one sbundantly supplied by domestic production. the producer or importer pays the whole duty. IV. Protection benefits labor and promotes wages by increasing the number of profitable ccupations, thereby causing more employers to compete for the hire of labor, and increasing the number of workmen who can find work.

V. Protection promotes national unity and eace, by bringing into existence self-sustaining industries essential to an active internal commerce throughout the nation, and forcing the construction of railroads necessary to the pusiness of this vast American home market and available for defence in foreign war.

In the demonstration of this fifth point Mr. Denslow recurs to the political peril to our Union above set forth, and in these words: "South Carolina virtually won disunion when it bullied Congress into the Compromise tariff of 1883. The same contest is again upon us, and involves the same consequences. As surely as the protection olicy shall be abandoned, just so surely will the North be compelled to fight again within thirty years for political union with the South."

This single volume of political economy is omplete. It treats of wealth, values, and prices; title and use; profit and loss; capital; and : labor; money; crises; the State; taxation; the economy of protection, and State action in regard to special industries. Under the general head of the State, and the sub-head of the State as related to Industry, Mr. Denslow makes short work of the impudent falsehood that England not only practises but astonishingly illustrates, free foreign trade. In the modern British empire.on whose dominions the sun never sets, lines of great steamships and coaling stations occupy the exact places and perform the precise functions of Rome's great roads, all of which ran straight to that metropolis of the world, and were the most efficient form of protection to a State whose chief industry was military conquest. The modern cheap-goods empire is maintained by military force for the sake of the profits of a trade botween a conquering race of shopkeep ers, bankers, and artisans, and the world's conquerable races of money-borrowing farm ers. patient peasants, and laboring barbarians. The policy of the administrators of this shou keepers' empire is to furnish British manufac turers with markets for their goods, and well-born young Englishmep "with a career." as Gladstone amugiy phrased it in his rescally de-feace of England's science of Egypt. The sick-

ening story of England's free trade capture liation of India is forcibly. briefly, told by Mr. Denslow, as is the story of her commercial murder of Turkey, Portugal, Ireland, and Egypt, and the slow but sure destruction her shopkeepers, backed by her army and navy, are now working on Japan and China. Think of the British Government's collecting a salt tax in India of 2 shillings and 6 pence on every pennyworth, or 3,000 per cent., and think of the horrors of the enforcement of this tax, in which a poor ryot scooping out with his hands a channel for the entrance of sea water. and sucking up the salt crystals from the sand. has been pursued by a revenue officer and cruelly lashed for the non-payment of the tax: in which a Madras laborer, finding the mud floor of the hut into which he had newly moved strongly impregnated with sait, separated it from the earth as well as he could, and was eaught by one of the tax gatherers of Victoria. Empress of India, in the actual crime of drying the salty dirt in the sun! This flagrant offender against the majesty and income of England was arrested, criminally prosecuted, convicted, Imprisoned, and finally fled to a whimping post and whipped on his naked back. Throughout India the mass of the poor subjects of her Christian majesty have been forced to become dirt eaters in their inability to pay this 3,000 per cent, sait tax and their terror of the penalties of evading it. The deadly disease that punishes earth eating prevails throughout India, and has greatly increased the mortality of

the country.

Before these Christian devils seized India as a market for their cheap goods and a rich field for "careers" for penniless young Englishmen that magnificent country was the abode of a beautiful and perfect civilization, which in cluded all ranks and grades of wealth, and ex cluded paupers for public support and famine stricken multitudes. It had every form of successful industry then known among mer It had great landlords, rich and honored priesthoods, great manufacturers of silk, cot ton, and wool; great bankers; great and small rice planters; great sugar producers; great manufacturers of steel and from merchants philosophers, historians, poets, scholars, architects, engineers, and a class of peasant farmers that, lifted above poverty and free from vice, fed the nation unfailingly. All this is gone. To-day India contains 200. 000 paupers. Her manufactures of cotton, silk, and wool are gone. Her metal industries are gone. The old and beautiful interdependence of peasant farmers and manufacturer and other consumers is gone. In place of the ancient and happy condition. British traders in India now take out of the country above \$70,-000,000 of commercial profits annually. Now the average annual income of this robbed and peeled people is only \$10 per head, and out of this the English Christian devils take \$1.50 for taxes. The cultivation of India's 120,000. 000 acres of agricultural soil is directly taxed yearly \$105,000,000, although the value of the crops does not exceed \$7 an acre All of the land of India is nationalized and is taxed to nearly the value of the ground rent. With tears and bloody sweat she pays \$350,000.000 yearly for a government brutally alien and hostile to her. She is forced to pay \$130,000,000 a year in salaries to Englishmen civil and military. In the civil service of the country the average salary of a native officer is \$100 a year, while the average salary of an English officer is \$6,000. India is really ruled by 25,402 English officials. Their salaries amount to \$63,882,865 a year, while the salaries of 11,231 native officials are less than \$10,000,-000. A native army of 125,000 men is officered by 2,800 British officers, and officered by 3,200 British officers, is employed to

an English army of 64,000 English troops overawe the Indian army and hold it to its unwilling work. British free trade, and exhaust ing British rule, the necessary consequence o her free trade, have turned fruitful, industrious, wealthy, happy, and beautiful India into a very den of famines which kill her people by nillions. Meal boiled in water, or boiled rice, is all the food her enormous agricultural popu ation knows or hopes for. Between 1860 and 1878, there were sixteen famines in India in which 12,000,000 perished! And we send mis sionaries to India! instead of going to work to create a sentiment throughout the world which shall smash the British empire to pieces, and bless humanity with the residuary legacy of a small and well-behaved republic compos of Ireland, Wales, Scotland, and England, As pitiable as is the picture of the destruction by British free trade of the vast empire of

india drawn by Mr. Denslow, it has terrible companion pieces in his stories of the ruin of Turkey, Portugal, and Ireland, and the downgoing of Japan and China, under Great Brit-ain's policy of crushing other nations' industries and substituting her own.

Turning from this dark side of international economy, what joy it is to come into the sunshine of the truths that brighten all of Mr. Denslow's volume; that the power. wealth, and glory of our republic require that it be wholly independent of foreign supply for every requisite of civilized life, which can be produced in our climate and out of our soil: that the establishment of this independence is the supreme duty of American politics; that government by the people, for the people. requires a constituency exception ally superior in intelligence, morality, and domestic and social condition: that per sonal freedom is the essence and condition of this superiority; that while the freedom of working people may be secured by the ballot and the laws, it is created by wages and is pro portional to wages; that low prices for the products of labor mean low prices for labor itself, and cheap goods make cheap men; that to maintain democracy in America, it is abso lutely indispensable that the wage-earning class receive incomes sufficient to provide separate homes, owned in and presided over free to keep house and take care of the children-income sufficient to provide the workingman and his family with good and handsome clothing, excellent and abundant food, newspapers, books and magazines, good schools, leisure for pleasures and social intercourse-income sufficient, after providing for all these political necessities, to leave a monthly surplus for deposit in a savings bank, in provision for old age; that the skill, greater inge nuity, wider intelligence, and progressive capacity of American workingmen are indirectly due to high wages: that it is the competition with each other of the employing corporations and capitalists that advances wages; that it is the extent and number of manufacturing enterprises that can be made profitable that inreases the competition of the enterprisers to hire labor; that when such enterprises have to be begun against the wealth, machinery. and experience of older foreign competing nations, they require aid from the workingmen's government in the form of protective tariff luties; that without protection against cheap foreign labor and low foreign wages. American labor cannot at present be fully employed : that with adequate protection at all points it can be employed, and at the high wages essential to the maintenance of popular government. Mr. Denslow's book is the best of its class ever published, and should be the text book of political economy in all American academies and colleges. SAMUEL WILKESON.

A Novel of Psychology and Society. "What Dreams May Come" is the not very fortunate title of a new story that calls the attention of the judicious to an unknown writer possessing imagination and considerable literary skill. It is a romance turning on the idea of the reincarnation of the souls of a pair of guilty lovers in their respective descendants of the third generation, and of the ruin wrought in innocent lives by this black shadow of fate projected out of the past. This general description of the theme is sufficient to indicate the difficulty of the task undertaken by the author of What Dreams May Come (Belford & Clark). The chances against a development which shall be anything but ludicrous are about one bundred to one, unless the hand of a master is at work. The impression given by the prelude and by the somewhat Oriental

lushness of description in the earlier part of the book is unfavorable; but as the store pro ceeds it visibly gains strength in going, and it is not long before one finds himself at the writer's point of view, neither deriding nor analyzing, but following the parrative with interest and increasing confidence in the sureness of the latter's touch. We regard it as a high compliment to say that a romance drawn on such large lines and dealing with so por tentous and tragic a theme effects this change of attitude on the part of the reader.

The volume comes to us with a card bearing the name of Mrs. George W. Atherton. If that be the author's name, she need not hesitate to attach it to any thing she may write in the uture.

BOOK NOTES.

The Harpers send us No. 5 of their " Song Collection." It consists of 200 favorite songs and hymns, with music, selected with excellent judgment by J. P. McCaskey. Jordan, Marsh & Co. publish in handsome

ing books for children ever written. So great is still the demand for the late Sylvanus Cobb's "Gunmaker of Moscow," originally published in the New York Ledger in 1856, and in which it has been thrice reprinted, that Robert Bonner's Sons have now issued it in a neat and handy little volume.

Under the title of "The Virtues and Their Reasons" George Sherwood & Co. publish comprehensive and clearly written system of ethics, by Austin Bierbrower. It is free from sectarian bias and seems well adapted to high chools and similar seminaries of learning. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. publish in two

degant volumes a translation by Helen B. Dole of Victor Hugo's "Ninety-three," the most realistic and dreadful picture of the Reign of Terror ever produced. The illustrations, taken from original French editions, are nu merous and spirited.

We have received Part II. of the report of the mithsonian Institution for 1885. Its principal feature is an exhaustive notice by Thomas Donaldson of the George Catlin Indian Gallery in Washington, and incidentally of the Indian tribes of the West sixty years ago Many of the illustrations from Catlin's work on the Indians have been reproduced.

work, "How They Lived in Hampton" (J. Hillman, Smith & Co.), a study of practical Christianity applied in the manufacture of woolleng It is, in fact, the story of a cooperative wooller mill conducted on Christian principles. Th enterprise proved successful, and the ways and means by which this result was accomp are described in that easy and natural style which lends a charm to all Mr. Hale's writings. The story is deeply interesting.

Tosca Ireland," by Graydon Johnston, is an irregular and fragmentary story, or rather series of sketches, in which the writer discusses all sorts of subjects, from fishing to trusts and Irish politics. The humor is clever interviews with Mr. Gladstone and several of his followers, English and Irish, are genuine they well deserve to be read. No more graphic pictures of the men, their personal appearance and their daily life were ever drawn

Transylvania is a region very little known to the outside world, and the volume which Mrs. E. Gerard has written respecting it is exceed ingly valuable. It gives a very vivid idea a once of the country, the people, the literature and all the peculiarities which render the "Land Bayond the Forest" (Harpers) so re markable among European countries. The work is published in very satisfactory style and the illustrations add greatly to its utility.

The Scribners publish the second volume of Mr. Thomas Stevens's "Around the World on Bicycle," which describes his 'journey from Teheran to Yokohama. Of course, the enter prising traveller met with no lack of strange and often whimsical adventures, which are very entertainingly related. His great under taking, in which the distance amounted to about 13,500 miles, was accomplished without accident, and entitles the author to a fore nost place among cyclists.

The latest addition to Harper's new classica series is an edition of the "Andria and Heauton limorumenos" of Terence, prepared by Prof. Andrew F. West of Princeton College, substantially from the text of Umpfenbach (Berlin, 1870). Every page affords evidence of the editor's accurate scholarship, and of his desire to convey to the pupil a clear idea of the hunor and style of the Roman dramatist. The notes occupy more than one-half of the volume, and illustrate every point to which any

obscurity might seem to attach. n a happy mon to have given up the writing of novels illustrating fashionable life, in which, it must be confessed, he achieved only a moderate sucess, and to have devoted himself to the production of books of adventure for boys. in the Bush" (Jordan, Marsh & Co.), his latest work, is a capital specimen of its class, relating the adventures of a party of boys on a Canadian salmon river, with so much freshness and animation that we cannot but believe the author is familiar with the scenery and sports

he describes. Mrs. Lydia Hoyt Farmer is the author of s 'Life of La Fayette" (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.), prepared in great measure from manuscripts furnished by members of the La Payett family and from other materials not hitherto within easy reach of a biographer. The work as been carefully written, and is animated and picturesque in many of its details. Oc-casionally the author has made rather too liberal use of the narratives of others. Thus, the account of La Fayette's last visit to this country in 1824 seems to have been made up

principally from American newspapers. Mr. Luke Rivington of Magdalen College, Oxford, a recent convert to the Roman Catholic Church, is the author of "Authority, or a Plain Reason for Joining the Church of Rome' (Catholic Publication Society Company). His main object appears to be to establish the authority and jurisdiction of the Roman see, and from the general drift of the work it would seem that he considers that Christ's mission on earth was quite as much for the purpose of establishing the Papal chair as of saving souls. Incidentally he points out many imperfections and inconsistencies which, from his peculia; point of view, are inherent in an organization

like the Anglican communion. The Wanderer, or Life's Pilgrimage." by G. Dickinson (Henry H. Clark & Co.), is a commonplace poem, written in the metre of "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage," of which work it is a sort of feeble imitation. The verses run smoothly enough, and the rhymes are generally correct, but of original thought there is scarcely a trace, while the Byronic spirit is entirely vanting. The author has an excessive admiration for Lord Byron, and in a long prefatory introduction he mercilessly assails Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, who maligned the dead poet, and her brother. Henry Ward Beecher, who did nothing of the kind, but seems to have incurred Mr. Dickinson's displeasure because he was her near relative.

The author of "The Centennial of a Revolution, by a Revolutionist" (Putnam's), is an uneasy person, who objects to celebrating the centennial anniversary of the adoption of the constitution of the United States, on the ground that it is not a continuing centenary, many events having occurred within the last twentyfive years to change the organic structure of the Government. He belongs to the modern revolutionary party, who recognize their relationship to the whole world and believe in the sovereignty of ideas only. "By rushing onward in the battle of ideas." he says. "we pisce ourselves in solidarity with revolutionists everywhere," including, of course, Communists, Anarchists, and Socialists. His views are expressed with perfect frankness, but in a atyle not to be commended for perspicuity.

The latest publication of the New York Shakespeare Society is entitled "The Construction and Types of Shakespeare's Verse. as Seen in the Othello." by Thomas R. Price.
It is a labored and learned treatise, conceived
in a thoroughly pedantic sprit, and likely to
arouse but a feeble interest in readers of Shakespeare's dramas. But Mr. Price has written probably for a class who delight in petty and curious scholarship, and who will be interested to know that in the play of "Othello" verses, full and catalectic, with femining emsura after third troches, occur 283 times, or that verses dactylic in first foot, but preceded by anacrusis, occur fourteen times. The dramatic power and intensity of the play are in danger of being lost or forgotten in this minute analysis of its metrical structure. Shakespeare himself would have probably been the last person to trouble himself about so slight a matter, By his translation into octo-syllabic trochale

verse, the metre of the original, of the great Finnish epic, "The Kalevala" (John B. Alden), Mr. John Martin Crawford has rendered an important service to the English-speaking races, A century ago the existence, in a very imperfeet form, of this poem was known to only a few scholars, and it is less than half a century ago since the songs and legends which make up the great national poem of the Finns were collected and published by Dr. Ellas Lönnrot, an enthusiast in folk lore, who devoted many years style "Editha's Burglar," by Frances Hodgson to taking down from the mouths of aged Finns Burnett, one of the most artless and fascinatand Russians fragments of their national song. which had descended orally for perhaps 3,000 years from father to son, and to arranging them in consecutive order. His work was a greater boon to literature than perhaps be The "Kalevala" (literally "The Land of the Heroos") is considered by so great an authority as Prof. Max Muller to rank side by side with the Ionian songs, the Mahabharata, the Shahnemeth, and the Niebelunge, as the fifth national cole of the world; while Steinthal recognizes but four great na-tional epics, the Iliad, Kalevala, Niebelunge, and the Boland songs. It illustrates very fully the Finnish mythology and national history, and, in the translator's opinion, reveals traces of ncient Masonry. While the main subject is the ceaseless wars between the Finns and the Lapps, the Kalevala probably records the early ideas of the Finnish and cognate rac cerning the contest between Light and Darkness, Good and Evil, the Finns naturally representing Light and Good and the Lapps Darks ness and Evil. In linguistic properties it bears a close resemblance to the Magyar and other branches of the Ugrian family of languages. but in its principal legendary features it recalls the most ancient Hellenic myths as well as those of the Elder Edda. The poetic expression is highly imaginative, and the magery is borrowed directly nature. It is throughout original and unique, with scarcely a trace of foreign influence; exhibiting a profound antiquity, and represent ing "not only the poetry, but the entire wisdom and accumulated experience of a nation." Mr. Crawford's version is the first attempt to present the entire poem in English, and deserves a careful perusal. The lines flow very smoothly, and the measure lends itself readily to a close as well as to a free translation There is not the slightest difficulty in following the thread of the story, from beginning to end and to all intents and purposes Mr. Crawford's effort might be an original poem in English instead of a translation; while, as regards the poetical expressions of the Finnish, they are susceptible of easy reproduction in language. The work is a credit to American literature. Its publication will doubtless revive the old controversy which the appearance of Longfellow's 'Hiawatha" aroused in 1855. At that time Lonnrot's version of the entire Kalevala had been for five or six years accessible to students of the languages of northern Europe, and Mr. Longfellow's poem so strikingly resembles in metre, in its general plan, and in special parts, particularly the closing passages, the Finnish epic, that it seemed then and seems still almost impossible that he should not have read and been influenced by the latter. With the trochaic metre of the Kalevala, easy to write and comparatively novel to American readers, at his command, and Schoolcraft's mine of Indian legendary lore to draw from, a less practised writer of verse than Longfellow might have constructed a clever attempt at a national epic. Now that both Hiawaths and the Kele-vals are before the public, it will be interesting o compare the two and trace the real or fancled resemblance between them. A NOTED PARISIAN CAPE.

Open All Right, Very Brilliant, and Ret of Little & I was very much interested in the most

notable of Parisian restaurants, the Café de la Pair. It has been the scene of so many sense. tional encounters that its fame is wide. It stands at the junction of two of the greatest thoroughfares in the town, and right in the very heart of the wickedest city in the world. The Café de la Paix remains open when everything else is closed. The lower floor is a long series of dining rooms opening into one another and extending out on the bre walk. It is upstairs that the fun and frivolity occur. The place is never closed, and the waiters are as fresh and amiable at 6 in the morning as they are at 6 at night. The upper stories are divided into supper rooms of various sizes, fitted in white and gold, and adorned by enormous mirrors. The chairs are big, roomy, well cushioned, and comfortable. and the service excellent. More scandals have emanated from the place than from any other similar resort in Paris, for it embodies all that is reckless in the fancies of the rounders who make Paris such a howling success in the world of vice.

It would be interesting to analyze the different supper parties that are held there in a single night. I remember on one occasion having a glimpse of three of them, and the composition of all was certainly odd. I had gone there with some Americans after the opera ball. Our party consisted of two Englishmen, one a man of title, the other a stock broker, an American politician of some emi-nence, two ladies who had never seen Paris before, but who were anxious to have a look at its right side, and myself.

An unfortunate row occurred between the Englishman and the politician at the beginning of the supper, but they were soon quieted. and I was pulled into the other roo breaking up of the party. I bade the others good night and went in to see some old friends. They were both Americans whom I had known for a great many years, and they had been away from New York fourteen months making a tour of the world. On their way back they had delivered letters to people whom they knew in Paris, and, as they were both clever and amusing New York men. French people took them up. They had the wives of two men of decided and unqualified distinction in the world of politics and diplomacy at supper at one of the most notorious cafés in Paris, and they were all in that blissful condition where they did not care a rap what happened. Fortunately nothing did happen, but it was an escapade that would have startled the most reckless of Parislans, so great were the risks that the quartet ran.

They whooped things up to such a hilarious extent that when they began to sing the volce of one of the men was recognized in the adjoining room, and a little Cuban, whom we had all known in New York, stuck his head in the door and hugged everybody with delight at the reunion. breaking up of the party. I bade the others

reunion.

Then my four friends went off in mysterious cabs, and I went in with the Cuban to have a final nightesp. There were six or eight people in the adjoining room, and one of them, a gorgeously attired and opulently beautiful French woman, was pounding the piano with a degree of vigor that threatened the immediate destruction of that instrument. The men were military, and, like all Frenchmen, exceedingly polite.

military, and, like all Frenchmen, exceedingly polite.

I felt that I was an intruder, for I was the only foreigner present, but it was impossible to get away before 5 o'clock, and, when I left. I observed that, though nothing had been said indicating that people were there who had no right to be present, the modes of departure were singularly stealthy and crafty. The women seemed to disappear, hovering along under the guidance of waiters, while the men shook hands and then drifted unconcernedly awart, leaving the place by different doorways.

The sudden appearance of a handful of husbands and fathers at the Café de la Paix any might in the year would mean a serimmage of no mean proportions. Perhaps that is the reason why the place is so popular.

son why the place is so popular.

BLAKELY HALL. find Results of Mixing.

From the Albany Express. A gold certificate for \$500, bearing the following inscription, was received at the Custon House yesterday: "When I became of age I had six of these. This is the last, Bum and whickey, Dariney."